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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993.

During the week ending 14 August 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

By a letter dated 20 July 1993 (S/26121) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations transmitted a letter of the same date from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to the President of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, she informed the President and the members of the Security Council that, at the end of June 1993, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had withdrawn its acceptance of, and cooperation with, the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, which had been established in September 1992, with the consent of the Belgrade authorities, to promote dialogues between the authorities and communities in the three regions, collect information on all aspects relevant to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote solutions to such problems, as well as assist in providing information on relevant legislation on human rights, protection of minorities, free media and democratic elections.

Furthermore, it was the considered opinion of the CSCE participating States that the decision of the Belgrade authorities not to allow the continued functioning of the missions aggravated the existing threats to peace and security in the region.

By a letter dated 23 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26148), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations transmitted a copy of a letter of the same date from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the CSCE to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as well as a related statement issued by the Chairman-in-Office on the same date.

In the letter, the Chairman-in-Office regretted the refusal of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina to continue their activities and stated that the mandate of the missions stood unaffected by the decision of the Belgrade authorities. Recalling that the "basic condition for the gradual readmittance of Serbia and Montenegro to the international community had been defined by the CSCE Council at its Stockholm meeting", she called on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to live up to the norms and principles it had accepted as a CSCE participating State. She also noted with concern that the Government appeared to have adopted a policy of non-cooperation with CSCE in other matters as well.

In the related statement, the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE stated that the CSCE would continue to keep the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina under review and to focus on the human rights situation in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. She called on the Government in Belgrade to revoke its course and display its willingness to live up to the norms and principles it had accepted as a CSCE participating State.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3262nd meeting, held on 9 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to sit at the Council table during the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26263) that had been submitted by France, Hungary, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26263 and adopted it by 14 votes in favour to none against, with one abstention (China), as resolution 855 (1993).

Resolution 855 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of 20 July 1993 (S/26121) and 23 July 1993 (S/26148) from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE),

Further taking note of the letters of 28 July 1993 (S/26210) and 3 August 1993 (S/26234) circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Deeply concerned at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

Bearing in mind that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the CSCE, and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Determined to avoid any extension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and, in this context, attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Stressing its commitment to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. Endorses the efforts of the CSCE as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);

2. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the CSCE by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the CSCE;

3. Further calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security, and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.18, S/23370/Add.46, S/25070/Add.12 and S/25070/Add.23)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3263rd meeting, held on 10 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General on Liberia (S/26200) and a letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26265). In that letter, the Secretary-General recalled that, pursuant to the presidential statement of 9 June 1993 (S/25918) in which he was requested to commence a thorough and full investigation, including any allegations as to the perpetrators, whoever they might be, of the massacre of civilians which had occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993, upon his instructions his Special Representative for Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, had carried out a preliminary investigation. Following consultations, the Secretary-General had decided to appoint a Panel of Inquiry, to be convened under his authority and comprising the Honourable Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya), Chairman, Mr. Robert Gersony (United States of America), member, and Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem (Egypt), member, to establish the facts and circumstances relating to the incident, examine allegations regarding responsibility for the massacre and make appropriate recommendations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Egypt, Liberia and Nigeria, at their request, to participate in the discussion with the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26259) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26259 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 856 (1993).

Resolution 856 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
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> Recalling its resolution 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993,
>
> Welcoming the signing under the auspices of ECOWAS, on 25 July 1993, at Cotonou, Benin, of a Peace Agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO) (S/26272),
>
> Considering that the signing of the Peace Agreement constitutes a major achievement and an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in Liberia and in this region of West Africa, and creates the opportunity to bring an end to the conflict,
>
> Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 August 1993 (S/26200),
>
> 1. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather and evaluate information relevant to

the proposed establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL);

2. Approves the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of thirty military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the said Committee, the mandate of said team to expire within three months;

3. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, the projected conclusion of this operation, how to ensure coordination between UNOMIL and the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS and their respective roles and responsibilities;

4. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire provided for in the Peace Agreement and to cooperate fully with the advance mission and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Liberia;

5. Urges the conclusion at the earliest possible stage of a status of mission agreement;

6. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

7. Commends the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.